

GERARD HEAPS BERLIN DRAW REPLY TO NOTE

German Report Tells of Work Toward Compromise.

KAISER FAVORS DRAFT IN HAND

Its Language Discussed by American Envoy and Foreign Office.

DETAILS UNCERTAIN

Kaiser Willing to Modify, but Not Abandon, Submarine Warfare.

Berlin, July 5 (via London, July 6).—A preliminary exchange of views is now proceeding between the United States and Germany regarding the nature of the forthcoming German reply to the American note respecting submarine warfare and the Lusitania incident. This is responsible for the delay in the delivery of the German note, the transmission of which to the American government had been expected to-day.

The efforts of the diplomats on both sides are directed toward evolving, through an informal discussion, formula for a note which would be acceptable both to Germany and the United States, and it is believed that the note, when it is presented and published, will have a reasonable chance of furnishing a basis for a satisfactory settlement of the submarine problem.

In consequence with this plan, the German Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, and the American Ambassador, James W. Gerard, had a conference on Saturday, at which the nature of the draft of the note as elaborated in the German conference was outlined to the ambassador and discussed from various angles.

Washington Kept Informed.

It is understood that Mr. Gerard has informed the State Department at Washington fully as to the outline of the note, and instructions from that department are awaited before further steps are taken.

The greatest reserve is being maintained by both sides in the interval.

Officials of the German Foreign Office have for several days denied themselves to American newspaper efforts, to prevent the nature of the deliberations from leaking out, and although the character of the German proposals as at first considered is known with fair accuracy, the nature of the proposals in the draft under consideration yesterday, which has received the Emperor's approval, is being most carefully guarded. There is reason to believe, however, that these have in view the attainment of some means for insuring the safety of Americans traveling on passenger ships, possibly by some plan of certifying the cargoes of the vessels.

Details of the plan present greater difficulties than the principle itself, because the Germans wish to preserve as great a freedom of action as possible in interfering with the movements of American ships in the war zone. It is pointed out that the American desires in this direction have already been met in the fullest degree by Germany, which is animated by the most sincere desire to avoid any attacks on American craft.

It appears to be equally not a question, so far as Germany is concerned, of abandoning the submarine warfare against hostile merchantmen generally, much as this might be desired by American opinion on humanitarian grounds. The recent successes of the German submarines against vessels of big tonnage and great speed have augmented the desire of the German public and press for a continuance of the campaign, the effectiveness of which is no longer questioned here. Much weight is laid, too, on the German contention that the submarine campaign against British commerce is no longer a campaign against "helpless merchantmen."

It is further contended that so long as Great Britain does not withdraw her instruction regarding attacks on submarines it will be impossible for Germany to conduct her submarine campaign as considerably as might be desired.

Germany Seeking
to Satisfy U. S.

Washington, July 5.—Indications in official quarters to-night are that difficulties between the United States and Germany over submarine warfare may be solved in informal diplomatic discussions prior to the final drafting of the German reply.

The seriousness of the issue between the United States and Germany has so impressed officials in Berlin that they are undertaking to learn through Ambassador Gerard informally exactly

AUSTRIANS CELEBRATE 1,000TH ITALIAN SHELL

Austrian Southwestern Headquarters, July 5.—The garrison at Fort Hensel, which closes Malborghetto Pass, yesterday afternoon celebrated as a noteworthy event the falling of the 1,000th Italian shell fired against the fort. Loud cheers resounded at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon, after which the garrison sang "God Save the Kaiser," "The Watch on the Rhine" and a Hungarian anthem.

The cost of the expended Italian ammunition is out of all proportion to the damage done to the fort.

BRITISH GIVE UP OFFENSIVE HOPE TILL NEXT YEAR

Not Until March Will Munitions Supply Equal That of Germans.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Paris, July 5.—British commanders in the field have given up all hope of making their great offensive before next spring, according to apparently authentic information brought by officers from the front. This delay is due to the enormous casualties caused by lack of munitions and by the fact that it will be next Christmas before the new Ministry of Munitions can, even under the altered conditions, produce sufficient quantities of shells and machine guns to warrant the long expected great move.

Premier Asquith announced in the House of Commons on June 9 that British army casualties up to May 31 amounted to 258,069—10,955 officers and 247,114 of other ranks. It is now known that up to the morning of June 24 the total army casualties amounted to 320,000. That is to say, that in twenty-four days there had been another 61,931 casualties of all ranks. Yet, in this time, there were no reports published of any particular fighting, and general bewilderment existed in Britain at this apparent sudden lull in the war.

If, in a dull season, British casualties can increase 25 per cent in three weeks and a half, it is impossible to estimate what the numbers would be if the Germans were in the position to undertake a general offensive. Already, although inferior in numbers, they are in a wonderfully superior position to the British on account of their overwhelming strength in machine guns.

"Machine guns have almost superseded the rifle," said Lloyd George in the House of Commons on June 23.

The task before the British is how to catch up with the Germans in high explosive shells, machine guns and general equipment.

The new Ministry of Munitions has already enlisted the service of every engineering shop able, in any way, to assist in the manufacture of munitions and has recruited every man competent in any fashion to help.

But despite all the superhuman efforts that have been made, the most optimistic estimate is that by the end of July the output will only have been increased 20 per cent, and that it will be the end of October before the present output can be doubled.

It will be some time next March before the British can meet the Germans on equal terms.

Meanwhile, however, the French cannot allow themselves to remain idle. Their present plan is for a great offensive, which has, in fact, already begun, and which will aim at sweeping Alsace and Lorraine free of Germany. From a military point of view, this is essential. Moreover, they have their own reasons for wishing to undertake a winter campaign in trenches near the front.

The present task before the Allies, therefore, is to find some cohesive plan whereby the British forces can stand still and the French go ahead.

GRANDSIRE PICTURE,
FALLING, KILLS GIRL

Friend's Knock on Door Sends
It Crashing Down on Young
Stenographer.

Jennie Schickler, a stenographer, aged eighteen years, sat down to wait for friends yesterday afternoon in her home, at 175 Livingston Street, and chose a chair directly beneath a large picture of her grandfather, Herman Schickler. A moment later some one knocked at the door, and the jar caused the picture to fall. In answer to the girl's screams her parents rushed in. They found that the heavy glass of the picture had severed her jugular vein. Before an ambulance could arrive from Gouverneur Hospital she had bled to death.

Jennie had been for two years the sole support of her family of five. Her father, Charles, is an electrician by trade, but had his union card taken away two years ago, according to his wife's story, because he was uneducated. Since then he has been the janitor of 175 Livingston Street, and had two rooms for his family.

BOY FINDS \$5,000 LOOT

Sees Lads with Silverware
Stolen from Actress's Home.

Through the alertness of Joseph O'Brien, fourteen years old, of 69 West 106th Street, silverware valued at \$5,000 was recovered on the roof of 74 West 101st Street yesterday evening.

O'Brien saw several boys display large pieces of silverware. He told Perry Longuit, janitor of the house, who investigated and found besides the silverware a jewelry case, which contained only a birthday card, addressed to Miss La Belle Titcomb, actress and wife of Nat Willis, of 47 West Ninety-seventh Street.

At the West 100th Street police station it was discovered that a burglary had been reported last Friday by the Japanese butler at the Titcomb residence.

EYEGGLASSES that fit right—look right—stay right, at Spencer's. 7 Maiden Lane.

SAVES STEAMER FROM SUBMARINE BUT LOSES LIFE

British Captain One of Nine Killed by Ger- man's Shells.

SON TAKES HIS PLACE ON BRIDGE

Other English, French and Nor- wegian Vessels Also Fall Vic- tims to U-Boats.

Queenstown, July 5.—With nine dead sailors stretched on her deck, eight wounded men lying below and her sides riddled with shot and shell the British steamship Anglo-Californian steamed into Queenstown Harbor this morning after having withstood the attack of a German submarine for four hours.

The ship's escape from destruction was accomplished with no other means of defence than the indomitable spirit of her captain and crew, combined with clever seamanship.

The story of how Captain Parslow stood on the bridge of the Anglo-Californian amid a rain of shot and calmly directed the movements of his ship until he was killed by a shell, and how his place was taken by his son until British destroyers appeared and the submarine was compelled to flee, was told by the survivors.

The Anglo-Californian left Montreal for the British Isles on June 24. The submarine was sighted at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. Captain Parslow ordered full steam ahead and wireless calls for assistance were sent out.

Under a Rain of Shells.

The submarine on the surface proved to be a far speedier craft than the steamer, and rapidly overhauled her, meanwhile deluging her with shells. One shot put the wireless apparatus on the Anglo-Californian out of action.

Finding that he could not escape by running for it, Captain Parslow devoted all his attention to maneuvering his ship so as to prevent the submarine from using torpedoes effectively.

"Our captain was a brave man," said one of the survivors. "He kept at his post on the bridge, coolly giving orders as the submarine circled around us, vainly seeking to get a position from which it could give us a death blow with torpedoes. All the while the under-water boat continued to rain shot and shell upon us, and at times was so close that she was able to employ rifle fire effectively."

"At last one shell blew the captain off the bridge, killing him outright and terribly mutilating him. Just before that he had given orders to launch the boats, but this was very difficult under the hail of shells. The boats were launched while working at the davits. Ultimately four boats were got overboard and were rowed away until picked up."

The wireless S. O. S. calls that had been sent out at the first alarm, had reached those able to give more than passive assistance, however, and British destroyers appeared. On their approach the submarine abandoned the attack and submerged. The Anglo-Californian was still at the wheel when the destroyers came up.

The son of Captain Parslow, serving as second mate, was standing by his father when the latter was killed. The son was knocked down by the violence of the explosion, but, springing to his feet, he seized the wheel and, as ably as his father had done, continued dodging the submarine. Another shell burst alongside him, shattering one of the spokes of the wheel, but young Parslow remained at his post.

The Norwegian bark Fiery Cross has been sunk by a German submarine seventy miles southwest of the Scilly Islands. The crew of eighteen men landed at Swansea, after spending twenty-four hours in open boats. Among the crew are six Americans.

The Fiery Cross was of 1,448 tons gross, built in 1878, at Glasgow, and owned by Hansen & Anderson, of Larvik, Norway. The latest marine records contain nothing more recent regarding the explosion, but that she passed Gibraltar on June 6 after having sailed from the Tyne on May 29 for Genoa.

Schooner Added to Victims.

The schooner Sunbeam, of Kirkwall, Scotland, also has been sunk by a German submarine. The crew was saved.

Montreal, July 5.—Remarkable that he was on the firing line just as much as the soldiers at the front, Captain Parslow, of the British steamship Anglo-Californian, on the day his ship left here on June 24:

"Merchant ships are a necessary link in the chain by which the British government maintains her part in the war. Captains and seamen stick to their jobs just as men on shore do where their work is necessary."

One of Captain Parslow's sons has been killed at the front and another has been wounded, it was announced here to-night.

Of her crew of ninety-five men, half were Canadians who were born in the British Isles. The others were Russian reservists.

Submarines Sink French
Steamer and Schooner

Paris, July 5.—It was officially announced to-day by the Ministry of Marine that the French steamer Carthage, of 5,275 tons gross, was torpedoed and sunk by a submarine on June 29.

'BIG TIM,' DEAD, TO HELP BECKER FIGHT FOR LIFE

New Inquiry Into Leader's Fate Will Follow Plea for Writ of Error.

HOPE LIES IN WORDS OF TRIAL WITNESSES

Sullivan Planned Revelations to Save Ex-Police Lieutenant— McIntyre Offers Aid.

The death of Big Tim Sullivan is to be made the basis of an unusual legal move to keep Charles Becker from the electric chair.

Either to-day or to-morrow, application for a writ of error will be entered with the United States Supreme Court by W. Bourke Cockran, chief counsel for Becker. After that paper has been taken to Washington, Mr. Cockran will ask some—it is impossible to be specific now—judicial officer to hear John Doe proceedings in the death of Sullivan, whose body was found beside the railroad tracks near Pelham on August 31, 1913.

The purpose of this proceeding will be to bring into court as witnesses some of the witnesses who testified at both Becker trials, and draw from them admissions which, it is thought, they will be willing to make in Becker's behalf if they are guaranteed immunity from prosecution.

In the application for a John Doe hearing it will be alleged, according to information gathered yesterday, that the death of Sullivan is linked with the murder of Rosenthal, and it will be said, further, that Sullivan was in possession of the facts in the Rosenthal killing, which it was his purpose to reveal in the event that the possibility of saving Becker and the gunmen seemed to be past.

Sullivan to Reveal Secrets.

Becker was convicted on the first trial on October 25, 1912. Sullivan was then alive. Had he lived to see the gunmen denied a second trial and Becker a third, it was said yesterday, he would have come forward with a story which he thought would certainly save Becker and might save the gunmen.

"Big Tim" believed at the start that no jury would agree that either Becker or the four gunmen were guilty. He counted on disagreement. When all that trouble, and any danger of annoyance in the future from the man is escaped, Paranoia is not one of the diseases from which recoveries are made.

Is Mentally Unsound.

That he is suffering from this disease is the positive declaration of Dr. Guy F. Cleghorn, the Nassau County jail physician, whose patient he is. Dr. Cleghorn is the only physician who has seen the prisoner since he was committed. He has seen Holt at least once a day since he was taken to the jail, and after yesterday's visit said there was no doubt as to the prisoner's mental condition.

"The blow on the head and the general manhandling he received on the day of the shooting," said Dr. Cleghorn, "did him no special damage. The worst he got was a small scalp wound. It did not affect him mentally at all."

"He was unsound when he attacked Mr. Morgan, he is unsound now. The only place for the man is Matteawan. The intestinal and stomach troubles he is having are often present in cases of mental disturbance. He is highly nervous. There can be no doubt as to his condition."

Holt Seriously Ill.

Physically Holt is in such a bad way that Dr. Cleghorn gave orders yesterday that no one be permitted to see him except counsel and county officials. He was particularly asked if this applied to the members of Police Commissioner Wood's staff, and he said it did. The man, he told Ward, Miss Mueuter recovered from the shock she received Sunday evening when first shown the photograph of the prisoner.

Mrs. Louise Mueuter Hughes, another sister, confirmed the identification. Both declared they would keep the news from their aged mother, if possible.

"She would know the picture as a photograph of her son," said Miss Mueuter, who is a school teacher of this city, "and I'm afraid it would kill her. She will never know of the Morgan shooting if I can prevent it."

The career of Frank Holt was unraveled to-day by his earliest known appearance under that name. That was in 1906, just after the disappearance from Harvard University in the same year of Mueuter.

More old friends and acquaintances and relatives of Mueuter insisted to-day that the photographs of Holt taken at the Minnola, Long Island, jail are photographs of Mueuter.

Belief that Mueuter really has been found was strengthened by Holt's declaration to-day to the effect that he "cannot remember" where he was in 1906, while his wife at Dallas, Tex., admitted that she knows no details of her husband's life prior to 1908.

C. H. Campbell, instructor in the Agricultural and Mechanical College, of College Station, Texas, now a research student at the University of Chicago, furnished the hitherto missing link needed to connect the apparent ending of Mueuter's existence to the beginning of the existence of Holt. He said he remembered Holt in Mexico City late in June or early in July, 1906. Mueuter had disappeared on April 19 of the same year, or only about two months previous to the appearance of Holt in Mexico City.

Police Headquarters Shaken By Bomb on Red 'Martyr Day'; Holt Insane, Morgan Out Soon

HOLT PARANOID JAIL PHYSICIAN NOW DECLARES

May Be Sent to Matteawan on Report of Alienists, Who Will Study Him

BANKER ALMOST OUT OF DANGER

Condition So Improved He May Be Out in a Few Days, Son Announces.

Frank Holt, who shot J. Pierpont Morgan Saturday, will not go to trial before a jury, in the opinion of Nassau County officials. Instead they expect he will be sent to the hospital for the criminal insane in Matteawan.

To-morrow Holt will be arraigned in Glen Cove before Justice William E. Luyster, and unless he is granted a further continuance will be held without bail for the Nassau County Grand Jury. This does not meet until September, and in the meantime alienists will study him in the jail at Minnola. Their report is expected to furnish the evidence on which he will be sent to Matteawan.

This disposition of the case will be satisfactory to Mr. Morgan, who was reported yesterday as practically out of danger. It at once saves him the necessity and annoyance of appearing in court as a witness. Mrs. Morgan is also saved that trouble, and any danger of annoyance in the future from the man is escaped. Paranoia is not one of the diseases from which recoveries are made.

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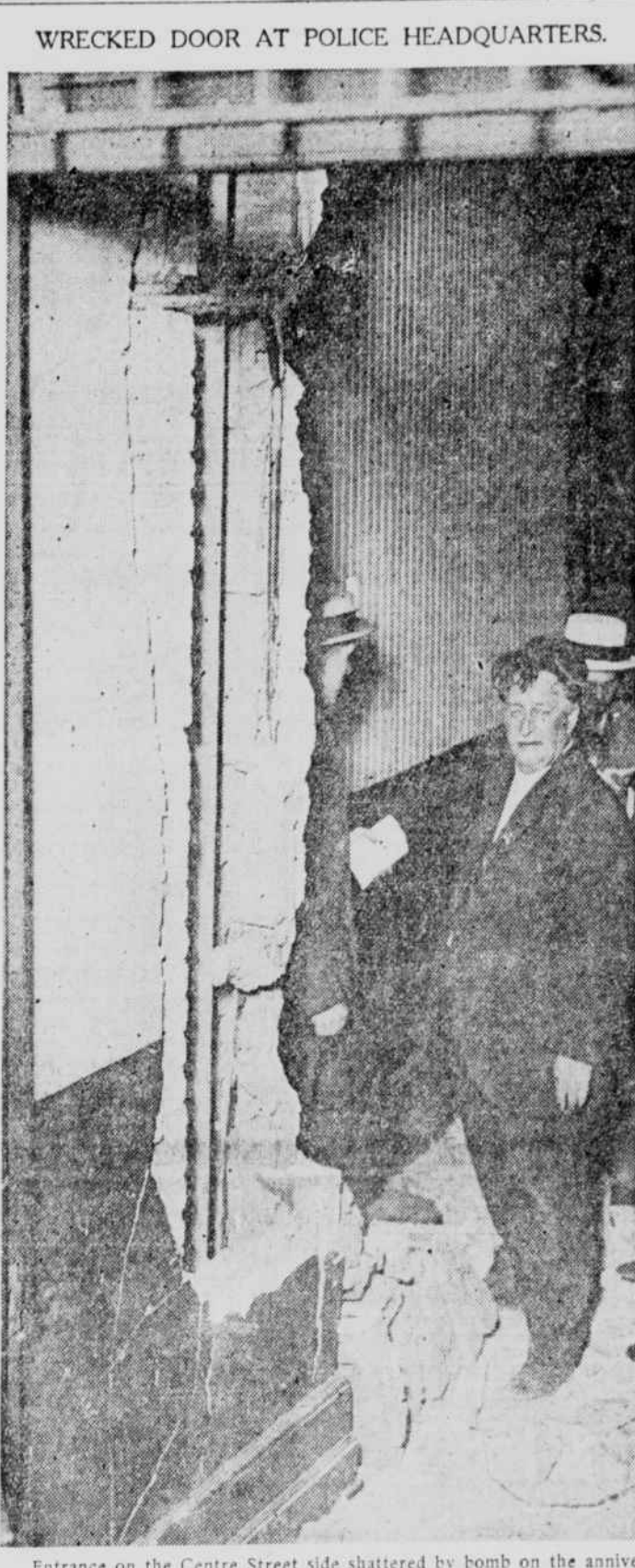
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Entrance on the Centre Street side shattered by bomb on the anniversary of the death last year of the "Reds" by a bomb of their own making. "Owney" Egan, Inspector of the Bureau of Combustibles, stands to the right. (Photos by Greeley Photo Service.)

"Holt" Is Her Brother Mueuter's Sister Declares

Indictment for Wife Murder Strangely Missing from Cambridge, Mass., Records—Policeman on Way to Minnola to Identify Prisoner.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]

Chicago, July 5.—Miss Bertha C. Mueuter, sister of Eric Mueuter, who is believed to have murdered his wife in Cambridge, Mass., in 1906, while an instructor at Harvard University, said to-night that she was sure Frank Holt, who shot J. P. Morgan, was her brother.

Miss Mueuter recovered from the shock she received Sunday evening when first shown the photograph of the prisoner.

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Powerful Charge Fails to Kill, but Rooms are Wrecked.

POLICEMEN HAVE NARROW ESCAPES

Austrian Caught Near the Scene Held on Suspicion After Grilling.

STREETCAR IN DANGER

Cannon Crackers in the Street Prelude to Explosion of Dynamite.

For the fourth time within a fortnight dynamite was used last night in a manner to attract national attention, when Police Headquarters was rocked to its foundations by the explosion of a bomb almost directly under the windows of Inspector Faurot, of the Detective Bureau.

Following on the heels of the attempt to dynamite the home of Andrew Carnegie, the dynamiting of the Senate chamber in Washington and the attempt of Frank Holt to use revolver and dynamite on J. Pierpont Morgan, the explosion brought Police Commissioner Arthur Woods at express speed from Long Island, where he had been working on the Morgan case, to take charge of the investigation.

Early this morning, after several suspects had been grilled, Mr. Woods ordered that John Koss, an Austrian, no home, be locked up as a vagrant. Koss was found in the darkness of a doorway opposite Headquarters immediately after the explosion. Asked what he was doing there, he said he could help the police find the men who had placed the bomb. He pointed out five men, who were gathered in, but these easily passed examination. Koss was not so clear in his explanations, and the vagrancy charge was preferred so that he may be on hand if wanted.

He speaks little English, but talks Italian fluently.

Holt Not Involved.

Leaving Headquarters, Commissioner Woods told the reporters that the department had several good leads, but he would not go into details. Asked if it was thought the case was connected with that of Holt, he said he did not. He was silent, however, when anarchists in general were mentioned.

Coming on the first anniversary of the explosion in Harlem, in which Arthur Caron and three other anarchists lost their lives, the police are inclined to think the bomb was set off by Reds for the double purpose of avenging their dead associates and again showing defiance of the police.

The force of the explosion knocked men from their seats in the Detective Bureau, showered others with glass and wood, wrecked a large part of the basement of the Centre Street side of the building, broke hundreds of panes of glass far away as Broome Street and filled the building with a heavy, acrid smoke that hung about the place for more than an hour.

So great was the force of the explosion that a granite ledge on which the bomb was apparently placed was broken as though made of unbacked clay, partitions were blown out of place, steel closets forty feet away from the place of the explosion and separated from it by a heavy oak door were dented as though by rifle bullets, and marble baseboards more than 100 feet from the bursting bomb were chipped and broken.

The explosion of the bomb was preceded by the firing of four large cannon crackers in Centre Street at intervals of about a minute each. It is against the law to sell or use giant crackers in New York, and Murphy, a hall man, was sent to the street by Lieutenant Edward F. McNally, on duty in the detective bureau.

Murphy had just reached the door when he was thrown against the building by a terrific explosion.

The police believe that whoever set off the bomb thought that by exploding the crackers at least one, if not a group, of the hated policemen might be lured directly over the spot where the dynamite was about to explode. One-

MORGAN MUCH BETTER IS WORD FROM SON

Junius Spencer Morgan, at 8 o'clock last evening, announced that his father's condition was so much improved that he did not consider any more bulletins necessary.

The morning bulletin, given out at 11 o'clock, read:

Patient had a comfortable night. Temperature and pulse normal. General condition more favorable. Consider him practically out of danger.

DR. H. H. M. LYLE.

DR. J. M. MARKOE.

"My father is not sitting up yet," said young Mr. Morgan, "but that was not to be expected. We have every confidence that everything will come out all right. There is no further news."

Samuel Hopkins Adams

For the benefit of those Tribune readers who were unable to secure copies of last Sunday's Tribune we are reprinting in

The Tribune To-day

Mr. Adams's scorching arraignment of the methods of selling employed by one Finkelstein who has been doing business on Broadway at Thirtieth Street under the name of The Willard Company.

Every Sunday Mr. Adams will have one of his characteristically smashing articles on business fakes. Order your next Sunday's Tribune to-day, for his articles are not likely to be thus reprinted again.

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